# THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*Clay.*

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AGENTS.

Col. E. E. Cashion, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.


## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | MOON'S PHASES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5 45 | 15 | *For April, 1840.* | | | |
| | 5 44 | 16 | | h. | m. | |
| | 5 43 | 17 | New | 2 | 9 | 20 morn. |
| | 5 42 | 18 | First | 9 | 1 | 1 morn. |
| | 5 41 | 19 | Full | 16 | 2 | 34 even. |
| | 5 40 | 20 | Last | 24 | 6 | 26 even. |
| | 5 39 | 21 | | | | |
| | 5 38 | 22 | | | | |

A PICTURE.—BY J. G. HALLECK.

A farm house gleaming in the rays
Of the declining sun;
Its owner sitting in the door,
His daily labor done.
Broad chested and strong armed is he,
Nor tinted, bluff, and hale—
One hand contains his pipe, and one
Uplifts his cup of ale.

The waving fields of silken corn
Gleam in the setting sun,
As, boring to their sounding fold
Come bruckle, black, and dun.
The milk maid trips across the lawn,
To claim their yearly store,
The watch-dog trotting at her heels,
The farmer Tyke before.

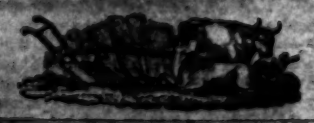
Hard by, beneath her father's tree,
Ay, in her father's chair,
With heav'n-own mildness in her face,
The farmer's wife sits there!
With eager eyes she gazes among
The fruit o'erladen trees,
Catching, with anxious ear, the sounds
Borne onward by the breeze.

Now dips the orb beneath the hills,
His zenithic glory past,
And evening's purple shroud enfolds
His sunning cuirassier fast.
The rye straws flickering up the sky—
In arrowy flights they rush—
The shadows vanish from the turf—
He sinks—the day is done.

Now swift along the mountain's side,
Released from village school
Two guileless, merry children leap,
Absolved from rod and rule.
Health sits upon their rosy cheeks,
Loud rings their boyish glee,
One springing into mother's lap,
And one to father's knee.

Hither, ye toiling slaves of wealth,
Ambition's fools, look here!
Have not your breasts with boiling thoughts?
Start not a welcome tear?
Did all the trophies ye have won
Of bliss bring half the store
That animates this humble pair
Beside their cottage door?

## RURAL ECONOMY.



### SILK CULURE.

THE DOMESTIC COCOONERY.

It is expected that during the season of 1840, great numbers of persons will desire to try experiments in feeding silk worms, and to enable them to do so upon the most economical plan, we have prepared the following directions for fitting up and conducting a domestic cocoonery. Entire confidence may be placed in all the estimates and calculations, as they are founded upon the results of actual and judicious practice, both of European and American culturists. The Editor of this Journal has been able to establish a set of simple principles or elements, deduced from the practice above alluded to, of numerous individuals, which will enable any person to make his calculations without difficulty, viz:

1st. The average weight of leaves that each mature multicaulis tree will afford during its first season's growth, on land of fair quality, and the trees planted four feet by one apart, is one pound.

2d. The average quantity of leaves consumed by each worm during its life, is one ounce.

3d. The space of shelf occupied by the worms, is as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dur'g. the 1st age, | 1,000 w'm. occ'y. | ¼ | of a sq. ft. |
| " | 2d age, | " | " | " " |
| " | 3d age, | " | " | 2 sq. ft. |
| " | 4th age, | " | " | 6 " " |
| & | 5th age, | " | " | 18 " " |

4th. Three thousand worms will make one bushel of cocoons.

5th. One bushel of cocoons will make one pound of raw silk, ready for market.

6th. One pound of cocoons will produce one ounce of eggs.

Thus, 1,000 worms the first year; these will require 289 square feet of shelf, or 9 shelves, 12 feet long and 3 feet wide. They will produce 5½ bushels of cocoons, or the same number of pounds of merchantable raw silk.

These simple elements, and all calculations founded on them, it must be borne in mind, refer exclusively to the *natural system*; that which all persons will practise in a domestic cocoonery.

Any common room may be used for the cocoonery. It ought, however, to have one or more windows on each side, and if it have a fireplace, it will be all the better for it. The second story of the house will be better for the worms than the first, though it is not so convenient for the attendants.—If it be desired to fit it up temporarily for the cocoonery, the following plan will answer every purpose, without the least injury to the walls, or any thing else; and after the cocoons are gathered, the shelves can be removed, and the lumber used for other purposes.

Suppose the room to be 20 feet long, and 10 feet wide. Make three trestles, such as carpenters use, out of scantling, 3 feet long, 1 foot high, with 4 legs. See one in the middle, and one near each end of one side of the room, and lay upon them 3 plank, 10 feet long, and 1 foot wide; thus making a temporary table, 10 feet long and 3 feet wide. A tin pan can be placed under each foot of the trestles, to be kept full of water to prevent ants and other vermin from getting upon the shelves. They can be obtained very cheaply at every tin shop, and are effectual preventives of such evils. A second shelf may be placed upon the first, by fixing the trestles, directly over those below, and a third, fourth, fifth, sixth in the same way. The trestles should be made to stand firmly and level, with the legs expanded, that they may act as braces to steady the range of shelves. The plank need not be nailed down, if it be an object not to injure them; but the shelves would be more steady and firm if this were done. In setting up these shelves, a space ought to be left between them and the wall, to prevent ants, &c. getting upon them from that quarter; a few inches will be sufficient. In a room of the above dimensions then, we shall have three ranges of shelves, 16 feet long, 3 feet wide, with an alley of 3 feet between each range, &c. and a space at each end, to pass freely.

If we put 6 shelves in each range, we shall have 18 shelves, 16 by 3 feet each, and these will contain 48,600 worms. The plank shelves should be covered with old newspapers or any other waste paper.

*The management of the silk worms* on this plan, may be as follows:—Expose the eggs to hatch in the usual manner. Pay no attention to those that hatch the first day. Those that hatch on the second day, should be placed on the first range of shelves; those that hatch on the third day, on the second range; and those that hatch on the fourth day, on the third range. Pay no attention to the few that hatch after the fourth day; they are too dilatory to be profitable—the young worms are very easily removed from the hatching table, by laying small mulberry leaves upon them, and when they attach themselves to them, take each leaf by the stem, and lay it on the shelf where you want the worms. Feed the young worms by laying on them a few fresh leaves four or five times a day, or oftener, if they consume them, or the leaves become wilted. During the first age, if the leaves are large, they may be torn, or cut into small pieces; but if you have plenty of leaves, it is not necessary. After they have moulted the first time, lay on leaves, and when the worms become attached to them, lift them by the stems and lay them on a clean place on the shelf, allowing them about three times as much space as they occupied before. You may then clear off the shelf previously occupied by them. The same operation may be performed after the second, third, and fourth moultings, extending the space they occupy each time, as in the first, and clearing off the litter in the same way.

In feeding the worms, from the beginning to the end, it is of importance that they be fed often and in small quantities. If you lay on too much food, a considerable portion will be wasted; but that is the least consideration—the shelves will become loaded with rubbish, which will render it necessary to clear them often. We have always found it to be a good plan to keep the attendant continually feeding—always passing along the shelves with a basket of leaves, and whenever any of the worms are found without food, or nearly so, lay on a few leaves, and thus keeping them continually eating fresh leaves. We know it is the practice, almost universally, to feed at stated times—three times a day, or four or five, and to weigh the leaves, giving at each feeding a certain quantity; but all our experience goes to prove its impropriety. Late at night a full supply of leaves, according to their age, ought to be given them, that they may have plenty during the night. Strange as it may appear, many persons suppose the worms do not eat much at night; the truth is, they eat rather more at night than in the day-time, as do all caterpillars; and they ought either to be fed occasionally during the night or have a supply given them over night sufficient to last them till morning.

Wet leaves should not be given to silk-worms, nor those having sand or dirt on them. If it cannot be avoided during long rains, necessity of course will compel the feeding with wet leaves; and generally, this may do no harm; but I have seen very large quantities of worms destroyed by it. It should always be avoided, if possible.

The moulting of the worms will occur four times, but unless closely observed, and the several day's hatchings have not been kept carefully separate, these changes will be scarcely noticed. The times of moulting vary, according to the treatment the worms receive. If fully fed, and a proper temperature be kept in the room, they will moult about every 5 or 6 days; if a contrary practice be pursued they may do so every 7, 8, or 9 days. If each day's hatching have been kept by themselves, and they have all been properly fed, all the worms of one hatching will generally moult about the same time, and they should not be fed while they are in the moulting state. They generally remain in this state from 18 to 36 hours. As soon as they revive they should be fed, as above directed, with large leaves, or even branches, as soon as they attach themselves to the leaves, they should be removed to a clean shelf. It is frequently the case that only a part of them moult one day, and the balance the next. In this case, the two moultings should be carried to separate shelves, and thus be kept separate in future, as they otherwise will not spin cocoons regularly. As the space occupied by the worms must necessarily be extended as the worms grow, the most convenient time for doing it is after each moulting.—And if this be properly done, all the worms on each shelf can be made to spin at the same time, and thus save the attendant much inconvenience. To effect it, all that is necessary, is to separate the several days' hatchings and at each moulting to collect all that revive at one time, and place them by themselves. Those who observe this precaution will be well paid for their attention.

After the fourth moulting, if you have plenty of trees, and do not care about the waste of cuttings, you may cut off small branches with the leaves on, and lay them on the shelves. In feeding in this way, you can save much time, the leaves keep from wilting longer, and more worms can be accommodated on the same space. The branches should be laid first across the shelf, say six inches apart; at the next feeding they would be laid lengthwise of the shelf; and the next, crosswise again, and so on alternately crosswise and lengthwise at each feeding, so that the pile may form a mass of crib-work, affording a free passage for the air and accommodation for the worms, into which they will descend, to form cocoons. The objections to this plan are that in damp weather the mass of rubbish and dung of the worms, is apt to ferment, and thus produce disease; and also the loose tow of the cocoons is lost, as it becomes so filled with dirt and fragments of leaves, that it is not worth saving. It is believed, however, that the value of this tow is less than the trouble of the ordinary fixtures for the worms to spin on is worth.—The writer of these remarks, raised his silk worms one season on this plan, and the cocoons produced were equal to any he ever raised. Care should be observed in feeding in this way not to lay on too many branches as to raise the pile too high; as if it approach near the bottom of the shelf above, before the worms are ready to spin, it will be very inconvenient to feed them. Not more than four or five courses of branches should be laid on each day, and the intermediate feedings should be with clean leaves, so that the pile may not exceed more than an inch and a half each day, and that the height of the pile on the shelf when the worms begin to spin, may be about nine or ten inches.—If, however, the pile should get too high, or if it gets damp and mouldy, the lower part can be easily removed by passing a couple of smooth sticks through the pile two or three layers below the worms; and by means of these, gently raise the upper layers with the worms on, and remove all below. We found no difficulty in cleaning our shelves in this way.

During the whole time the worms are feeding, attention should be paid to cleanliness—that is, the room should be kept free from filth and bad smell. In very hot weather, the windows should be opened to give free air; and in cold damp weather, if it can be done, fire should be kept in the fire-place. It is proper to observe, that unless the weather be very cold, no other injury will be done the worms than stopping their feeding and growth during its continuance. We have had weather so cold, as to produce thin ice in our cocoonery, without other injury to the worms, than stopping their growth a few days; that is, it required two or three days longer to produce the cocoons than it would have done, had not the cold weather occurred. Therefore, it is always better to keep the room moderately warm, by fire, if necessary, yet it is not indispensable to very fair success.

If disease occur in the worms, particularly the yellows, the best way is, to take the sick worms from the shelves, and throw them away as soon as they are discovered. The yellows, is both a contagious and hereditary disease; and hence, if one worm is attacked by it, it will be sure to be communicated to the others; and worse than this, even if the sick worms get well, which they seldom do, the eggs they produce are almost certain to produce sickly worms, and by this means the crop of the succeeding year will be lost.

When it can be done, one or two days' supply of leaves should be gathered ahead, and kept in a cellar, that no damage may be sustained during rainy weather. But great caution should be observed not to feed with *wilted* leaves. It were better to give the worms wet leaves than wilted ones. If kept in a cellar and occasionally shook about, the leaves will keep three days in good condition. Where no cellar is at hand, and where you have plenty of trees, you can keep leaves fresh three or four days, by cutting off the tops and branches of the trees, and setting the butt ends in water. If the end of a branch be set in water one inch deep, it will keep the leaves fresh. For this purpose, tubs might be used, and large quantities of leaves kept in this way.

The sun should never be allowed to shine on the worms; and if any of them are exposed to it, the window should be so shaded by shutters or blinds as to prevent it.

Successive crops may be fed, if it be desired to occupy the whole season, by keeping the eggs in an ice-house, and bringing out portions of them at each time of hatching. It is believed that this is a much better plan than commencing with the whole at once. All new beginners should commence in the spring, with one half an ounce of eggs, to be hatched as soon as the leaves put out. From the cocoons formed by this crop, eggs for next year's use should be saved, and males should be taught. The very best cocoons should be selected to produce eggs. A ready calculation of the number required, can be made by dividing the number of eggs you want next year by 150. Thus, if you want 100,000 eggs next year, divide 100,000 by 150, and the result will be 667 cocoons required for eggs. Let these not only be the best cocoons, but be certain that they were the product of healthy worms. Attention to this, is one of the most important requirements of the art of silk making. And it is a matter of much regret, that it is not sufficiently attended to. Those who make a business of selling eggs, are too much in the habit of selecting their best cocoons for making sewing silk, and leave the rubbish cocoons, and those formed by sickly worms, merely for producing *eggs to sell*, not to use themselves, for they know the value of them too well. Hence, in purchasing eggs, the utmost caution should be observed in obtaining assurance of their quality. The balance of the cocoons of the first crop, may be used in teaching the reeler to reel.

Many persons, of course, have no ice-house in which to keep the eggs for successive crops. A very good substitute may be obtained in the use of a well.

A deep cold well will preserve the eggs from hatching, as well as an ice-house, if they are placed in it at the proper time.—If access to the well be convenient, the best way is, to descend to near the surface of the water, take out a few brick or stone from the wall, so as to make a place large enough to contain the box containing the eggs, and place it there. If there be a pump in the well, the box will remain there securely.—If not, of course, caution must be observed in drawing water, not to allow the bucket to interfere with the box; and the place prepared for it should be on that side of the well least exposed to the dripping in drawing up water. It is also said that a deep hole, say ten feet deep dug in the ground in some shady place, the box of eggs placed at the bottom, and the top covered with plank, has preserved eggs in excellent condition.—I have never tried this; but if the temperature in such a place be at or below 55 it will answer the purpose; the coldness of the place, no matter what place it may be, is all that is required. But as we have so often remarked, the eggs must be put in the cold place before the germ has commenced; if not, even the coldest ice-house will not prevent their hatching at or about the regular time in spring. The eggs ought to be put in the cold place during the winter, before they have been exposed to warm weather. If thus preserved, portions of them may be hatched at any time during the summer, and thus, successive crops may be raised. The advantages of successive crops are these.—A room that will only contain 48,000 worms at one time, can be made to accommodate that number seven times during the summer, by hatching a crop every three weeks, and keeping the young worms by themselves till the old ones spin their cocoons, and thus 3,306,000 may be raised during the summer. One person can attend to them, except occasionally, in clearing the shelves, when more help for an hour or two will be required. The person thus employed steadily through the season, will become better acquainted with the business, than could be the case if only one crop was raised.

As soon as the worms have formed their cocoons, that is, *four days* after they began to spin, the cocoons should be gathered, and the loose tow and filth stripped off as they are taken from the branches. The cocoons may then be reeled, or must be cured. The process of reeling has been fully described in this Journal, and need not be repeated here, as also has the process of curing the cocoons. Once more, however, let us urge upon all persons the propriety of reeling their own cocoons. They will obtain several important advantages by it. They reduce the bulk of their product from a very large to a very small compass—no small object to those who reside at a distance from market. They also obtain the profit of reeling, which is nearly or quite equal to that of producing the cocoons. Let no one for a moment indulge the idea that they cannot learn to reel silk. Any intelligent person can learn in a week or two, to perform the operation, and in one season, become sufficiently skilled, to produce the finest and best quality of raw silk. All who make the experiment of feeding worms should appoint some active, intelligent young woman to reel, and the first cocoons made in the season, should be appropriated to her education as a reeler. She will become sufficiently expert with the cocoons of the first crop, to teach others with those of the second; and thus they will be able to reel the whole, nearly as fast as they are produced. This can be done, and should be done. Foreigners, we know, make a great noise about the difficulty of reeling; but we also know, that hundreds of American females have learned to reel in a few weeks, and produced silk equal to any ever produced in Piedmont. Indeed, we know of aged persons who have even *made the reel*, and learned to use it perfectly, from the directions given in this Journal. Their only surprise was, after a fair trial, that any one should ever have invested the art with any difficulty. The extreme fineness of the fibre, to an experienced eye, seems to be beyond the reach of the sense of touch; and its apparent delicacy to the same observer, would seem to be incapable of withstanding the rapid winding off required in reeling.—The fibre is so fine, that it can scarcely be seen, and so delicate, that it would be supposed to break at the slightest touch.—Hence, every body on a first view, supposes the art of reeling so very difficult. And yet, all these difficulties vanish at the first fair trial; and all that is really necessary for a beginner, is resolution to begin—let her take resolution to say "I will," and she shall be a reeler. Reeling silk is much more appropriate to females than to males. The very delicacy of the fibre, and the lightness of the operation, indicate that the more delicate fingers of females should perform the operation. Let every experimenter in raising worms therefore also try the experiment of reeling, and in this way, will reelers be created all over the country, and thus will a market for cocoons be established in every part of the United States.

The writer of this paper has already extended it to a greater length than he intended, or perhaps, is advisable for the object. But he desired to say all that need be said on the subject, that the *inexperienced reader*, for whose use it is exclusively intended, might be able to try an experiment with all the advantage possible. Hence, many small things have been spoken of—trifles light as air to the practised eye—but none the less important to a successful experiment. As before remarked, this paper is intended for small domestic practise, not for large systematic cocooneries. The latter will undoubtedly build and fit up cocooneries expressly for the purpose; and for such, we have already published full and detailed directions.

G. B. S.

*Journal of the American Silk Society.*

## TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

*From the Correspondence of the Ral. Register.*

MARCH 9.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, Mr. Campbell, the Chairman of the Committee of Elections, asked permission to move that their report on the New Jersey case be printed, together with their Journal up to the 5th instant, and all papers in their possession up to that time in relation to the subject.

Objection being made, Mr. C. moved to suspend the rules, which was rejected.

The States were then called on for Resolutions, commencing with Kentucky, when Mr. Pope moved one proposing the establishment of a National Bank, with a capital of 70 millions of dollars, to aid the fiscal operations of the Government, revive the foreign and domestic trade and business of the country, restore public and private confidence, &c. Ten millions of the capital to be reserved for the United States; at least one-half of the residue to be allotted to the States, and the rest to be subscribed by American citizens. The question of consideration being made, the resolution lies over, till to-morrow, of course.

Mr. Adams offered the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House the natural, political, and martial history of the blood-hound, showing the peculiar fitness of that class of warriors to be the associate of the gallant Army of the United States—specifying the nice discrimination of his scent between the blood of the freeman and the blood of the slave—between the blood of the armed warrior and that of women or children—between the blood of the black, white, and colored men—between the blood of savage Seminoles and that of the Anglo-Saxon pious Christians. Also a statement of the number of bloodhounds, and of their conductors, imported by this Government, or by the authorities of Florida, from the Island of Cuba, and the cost of the importation. Also, whether a further importation of the same heroic race into the State of Maine to await the contingency of a contested Northeastern boundary question is contemplated, or only to set an example to be followed by our possible adversary in the event of a conflict. Whether measures have been taken to secure exclusively to ourselves the employment of this auxiliary force, and whether he deems it expedient to extend to the said bloodhounds and their posterity the benefits of the Pension Laws.

A large number of other Resolutions were presented from the several States, all of which, considered important, lie over one day, and when considered, will be mentioned. Others, unobjected to, were passed upon. The whole day was consumed in receiving and disposing of these Resolutions.

In the Senate, a debate took place on Mr. Lumpkin's proposition for an adjournment of Congress sometime in the month of May. Various opinions were expressed on the subject. The members generally were in favor of an early adjournment. Mr. Clay was glad that the proposition had come from the quarter it did. He was ready to adjourn at an early day, as, from the appearance of things around him, he must say, with deep regret and mortification, there was no disposition manifested either to advance the interests, or relieve the embarrassments of the people. The sooner they went home and mixed with their constituents, therefore, the better, and "when we meet again," said he, "we shall be likely to find a Congress better organized and more disposed to regard the public weal." The further consideration of the Resolution was, at length, postponed until Monday next.

The bill, supplemental to that for abolishing imprisonment for debt, was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

And, on motion of Mr. Wright, the bill for more effectually securing public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish defaulters, was made the special order for to-morrow week.

MARCH 10.

I have only time to send you a line by this evening's mail, to state that the Locofocos have just consummated their outrage on the rights of the State of New Jersey, by voting in the five Locofoco Candidates, and this too, before the investigation ordered by the House has been completed. The Whig members are, in fact, now in New Jersey taking testimony as to the fraudulent votes and returns. After they left the City on this errand, by express permission of the Committee, and indeed under the positive promise that no report should be made before they returned, the Party in the House brought forward and carried a proposition that the Committee report forthwith which set of candidates had received a majority of the votes, (the Whigs forcing the word lawful in,) and without waiting the result of the examination going on in New Jersey, the Locofoco majority of the Committee reported, *nolens volens*, that their men had received a majority of the legal votes, and have just voted them into their seats—the examination still going on in New Jersey. This flagitious act caps the climax of infamy. It is both in matter and form, one of the most unprincipled acts I have ever seen perpetrated by Party. It is the very essence of the worst spirit of *Jacksonism*.—But the Party seem to me to be sensible of their impending fate, from the success of the Hero of Tippecanoe, and to become reckless of what they do. Many of the Whigs, when they saw that the foul deed was resolved on, left the House and would not vote. I grieved, especially, to see your Representative, Mr. Fisher, voting with the Locos in this monstrous procedure.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented. Amongst them a considerable number for encouragement to the raisers of silk. One of these was introduced by Mr. Clay, from numerous citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking in favor of the producers of American Silk, a duty on the imported Silk, and such other aid as Congress may judge proper.

The Senate also discussed the bill to relinquish the reversionary interests of the United States to a certain reservation in the State of Alabama.

They afterwards proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

MARCH 11.

After reading of the Journal on the 11th, Mr. Campbell, from the Election Committee, moved that the Journal of the Committee in the New Jersey case, with all its proceedings up to the 5th instant, be printed.

The motion produced a long debate, in which Messrs. Campbell, R. Garland, Dromgoole, Botts, Smith, of Connecticut, Rives, Everett, Medill, Jenifer, and Graves, took part, and which was closed by the House taking up the orders of the day.

The bill from the Senate in relation to the Red River Raft, was first considered, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with the instructions moved by Mr. Biddle.

The next subject considered, was the bill from the Senate, commonly known as the Sub-Treasury bill, which Mr. Jones moved should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; but which Mr. White, of Kentucky, proposed to commit to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Jones, White, Rhett, Everett, W. Thompson, Vanderpool, Wise and Crabb, participated.

Mr. Everett moved certain instructions to go to the Committee. Mr. Petriken called the previous question, and there being a second, the main question was first taken on the commitment to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; which was negatived—115 to 77. The reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, was carried, without a division. The question being then taken on Mr. Everett's instructions, the House refused to adopt them, 106 votes to 81.

Several other bills of minor importance were acted upon, and then the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the Vice President submitted Resolutions from the Territory of Florida, asking admission into the Union, and deprecating any division of the Territory.

A petition was presented from citizens of Albany, against admitting Florida into the Union, unless Slavery is abolished.

The bills ordered to be engrossed on Tuesday, were read the third time and passed.

After the Journal was read on Thursday, and some documents referred, the Speaker announced the unfinished business to be, the Resolution yesterday reported by Mr. Campbell, proposing to print the Journal of the Election Committee on the New Jersey election, with certain other documents. To which Resolution an amendment was pending.

Mr. Jenifer being entitled to the floor, proceeded with his remarks, but gave way to Mr. Fillmore to make certain explanations, during which much disorder and excitement took place.

The morning hour having elapsed, Mr. Jones of Va. moved that the House pass to the orders of the day, when several bills received their first and second reading, and were referred, and then the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Dawson in the Chair) on the Treasury Note bill. Mr. Jones addressed the Committee for some time, stating the necessity for passing the bill, on account of the heavy amount of disbursements which the Treasury would have to make early in the year before it would receive the money from the several sources from which it would be due. Mr. J. went into a statement of the finances of the Country, and read large portions of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the session. He also endeavored to show the advantages which the Government would derive from the system proposed by this bill over obtaining the required relief from a loan.

Mr. Cushing replied to Mr. Jones in an argumentative speech, shewing how the present necessity of the Treasury had been occasioned; on whom the responsibility of the great deficit in the resources lay, and what was the proper remedy. He traced

...expenditure of the past and present Administrations, and whether any, and how much, waste would be prevented, by the adoption of [illegible] which were a loan, in fact, under a different name. Before he [illegible] this question, he [illegible] to give way to a motion for adjournment.

The House then resumed principally on the discussion of the bill to provide for paying the damages sustained by individuals in the years with the Indian tribes since 1830. It was passed over in order to have the various amendments offered to it printed.

On Friday, the first question before the House, was Mr. Campbell's Resolution in reference to the New Jersey election, with Mr. Garland's proposition to amend it.—Mr. Jenifer being entitled to the floor, addressed the House, in favor of the amendment, attacking the course of the Committee with much severity. The morning hour expired before he had concluded his speech.

Mr. Jones made an effort to get the House to resolve itself again into a Committee of the whole on the Sub-Treasury bill; but Mr. Russel, Chairman of the Committee of Claims, insisted on the execution of the rule which had set apart Fridays and Saturdays (after the morning hour) to the consideration of private bills.

The House decided in favor of going into a Committee on private bills, and the whole sitting, until there was no quorum, consumed in the discussion of a bill for the relief of Bailey & Deford and one for the relief of Thomas Fillebrown, jun. when the House had to adjourn, for want of a quorum.

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In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun made a Speech of considerable length on the following Resolutions, submitted by him on the 4th instant:

*Resolved*, That a ship or vessel on the high seas, in time of peace, engaged in a lawful voyage, is, according to the laws of nations, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State to which her flag belongs, as much so as if constituting a part of its own domain.

*Resolved*, That if such ship or vessel should be forced, by stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, into the port of a friendly Power, she would, under the same laws, lose none of the rights appertaining to her on the high seas, but, on the contrary, she and her cargo, and persons on board, with their property, and all the rights belonging to their personal relations, as established by the laws of the State, to which they belong, would be under the protection which the laws of nations extend to the unfortunate under such circumstances.

*Resolved*, That the brig Enterprise, which was forced unavoidably by stress of weather into Port Hamilton, Bermuda Island, while on a lawful voyage on the high seas from one part of the Union to another, comes within the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions; and that the seizure and detention of the negroes on board by the local authorities of the Island was an act in violation of the laws of nations, and highly unjust to our citizens to whom they belong.

After some remarks from Mr. Grundy, the Resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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MARCH 17.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. The first business taken up in the House of Representatives on that day, was the Resolution reported by Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on Elections, proposing to print all the testimony in relation to the New Jersey contest, and the amendment thereto, offered by Mr. Rice Garland.

Mr. Jenifer being entitled to the floor, ensued on a defence of the minority of that Committee, until the expiration of the morning hour.

The Speaker having announced the morning hour to have passed, Mr. Russell called for the orders of the day. Mr. Rives hoped the House, by general consent, would permit Mr. Jenifer to finish his remarks, that the printing of the testimony might be executed. Mr. Russel objecting, an unsuccessful motion was made to suspend the rules. Mr. Rives then asked, as a favor to himself, to make a personal explanation.—After observations *pro* and *con*, a successful vote to suspend the rules was taken, and Mr. Rives took the floor. He had not proceeded far, before he was called to order for going into the merits of the New Jersey election. After calls to order, explanations, &c. Mr. R. closed his remarks.

A message was received from the President in relation to the disputed boundary of Maine, which being read, the House adjourned.

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Yesterday, after the Journal was read, the Speaker stated that he was informed that certain members from New Jersey were waiting to be sworn, and Messrs. Dickerson, Cooper, Ryall, and Kille, presented themselves at the Clerk's table.

Mr. Jenifer rose, and said, that in connexion with the announciation of the Speaker, he wished to offer a Resolution to postpone the execution of the Resolution of the House of the 10th instant, directing the Speaker to qualify Mr. Dickerson and his colleagues, until the 2d Monday in April, to afford the other five candidates an opportunity of presenting their evidence as directed to be taken by the Committee of Elections. An enquiry being made, whether the motion was in order, the Speaker replied it was not; when Mr. Jenifer said, if that was the opinion of the Chair, he should acquiesce.

The individuals were then sworn, and took their seats.

Mr. Cushing rose and said—"I beg leave to put a question to the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Pickens,) in regard to a matter concerning which misapprehension exists abroad, and which, though it touches individually myself and a colleague of mine now absent on a sick-bed (Mr. Lawrence,) I should not have troubled the House with, if it were not of great public importance to the welfare and reputation of the United States." Mr. C. then mentioned a Resolution submitted by him early in the Spring, calling on the Executive for information as to our relations with China, which resolution, after being referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was adopted, and to which the Executive has since responded. Mr. Lawrence had also presented a memorial from citizens of the United States in China, in relation to the same matter. Those papers are now before the Committee of Foreign Affairs.—Meanwhile, Mr. C. had been concerned to learn, by the mail of the Great Western, that these movements here, are construed in England as indicating a disposition on the part of the Government, "to join heart and hand with the British Government in endeavours to obtain Commercial Treaties from the authorities in China." As regards himself, Mr. C. wished to state, that was a great misconception, if it be not a wilful perversion of what is contemplated. He had thought the present contingency offered a favorable opportunity to endeavor to put the American trade with China on a just and stable footing for the future. But God forbid, said he, that an idea should be entertained here of co-operating with the British Government in upholding the base cupidity and violence, and highhanded infractions of all law, human or divine, which have characterized the British, individually and collectively, in the seas of China. He denounced them most emphatically; and at once to close the door against all misunderstanding, and to prevent the Chinese Government from being misled by supposing that while the Americans in Canton profess to act in good faith, and enjoy the benefits of it, any different purpose is entertained here, he put this question to the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs.—"Whether he himself, or so far as he knows, the Executive of the U. States, has any idea of making common cause with Great Britain, in reference to recent events in China?"

Mr. Pickens disavowed any intention of making common cause with Great Britain in the matter referred to. No such idea was entertained by the Committee of Foreign Affairs. So far as the Executive was concerned, he had no authority to speak; but he was induced to believe that no intended concert with Great Britain existed.—Mr. P. said, he had no intention, directly or indirectly, to aid in forcing on the Chinese the odious traffic in opium. If we could prevail on China to abandon her policy of non-intercourse with the world, and enter into any arrangement which should have for its basis commercial relations which would place us on an equal footing with other Powers, it would be all that is necessary. But of this he had but little hope, as China had, from time immemorial, been opposed to all treaties. We must, at all events, he added, act upon our separate and independent interests and on our own views of policy.

The Chair now stated, that the question was on an order pending for a call of the House on a motion for the previous question in reference to certain instructions to accompany the reference of a memorial on the Cumberland Road.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, until 192 members answered. The motion for the previous question having been seconded, it was put and carried; and the main question was on a motion to refer the memorial to the Committee of Ways and Means, which motion Mr. Casey had proposed to amend by adding an instruction to the Committee to report a bill making an appropriation of $150,000 to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Other amendments were offered by Mr. Pickens and Mr. Marvin, but the several amendments being rejected, the memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, without instructions.

The House then received a considerable number of petitions, some of which were referred, and others lie over.

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The Senate were engaged most of the day in the discussion of the joint Resolution for the adjournment of Congress on Monday the 18th of May. The resolution, on motion of Mr. Williams, was again postponed for two weeks.

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*From the Disputed Territory.*—We learn from the Bangor Whig that it is understood that two young men of that city were sent by Governor Fairfield to Lake Temiscouta, to ascertain what operations the British were carrying on in that quarter, as well as the number of troops stationed there. They are said to have returned, and represent that, at the Lake, there are nearly or quite two hundred British officers and soldiers, and that the works erected there are much more extensive than hitherto reported to be—being in length about 400 feet, and in width 300, with a breast work and bastions 20 feet in height from the bottom of the ditch. In their opinion, the works are more extensive, and offer greater resistance than any others of the kind in New England, with perhaps the exception of those at Newport.—*Philadelphia American Sentinel.*

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*Retort Courteous.*—Mr. Grundy, in closing a late speech in the Senate, predicted the disappointment of the Whigs at the next election, and said he would expect to hear, in the account of the battle, of the despairing cry,

"Charge, Crittenden, charge; on, Tallmadge, on! Were the last words of Harrison?"

Mr. Tallmadge immediately rose, and said, "I tell the Senator, that in the account of the great battle to be fought in November next by the people against the minions of power, instead of the despairing language of *his* muse, he will hear of the inspiring notes of victory,

"Fly, Van Buren, fly; run Grundy, run!
Were the *first* words of Harrison!"

—*Fayetteville Observer.*

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A letter from a friend says that "Vermont will honor a draft for seven thousand for the Log Cabin Candidate, at the next Presidential election. There is no bounds to the enthusiasm of the true democrats for Wm. H. Harrison.—*Boston Courier.*

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*Hard Times.*—"How do the hard working laborers of the country relish the proposition of Messrs. Buchanan and Walker, of the United States Senate, to reduce their wages to forty or fifty cents per day?" So inquires a friend. We reply, they do not like it at all, and declare their intention of taking from every Congressman who favors such a design, *the whole of his wages*, so soon as the term for which he is now elected shall have expired.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

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A fellow in Philadelphia, lately, after having married his eleventh wife, committed suicide. The Jury returned a verdict of 'Death from matrimony.'

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*From the Nat. Intelligencer of 4th ult.*

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers a letter from an honorable Member of the House of Representatives, which has been happily drawn out from him by a letter from a friend at Philadelphia, who asked for information in reference to a statement there made, that, in the year 1817, the thanks of Congress were refused to General HARRISON, on the ground of some improper interference of his, whilst in command on the frontier, with the supplies for the Army. Mr. CUSHING, with characteristic industry, stimulated by a laudable zeal to do justice to the Whig candidate for the Presidency, has investigated the whole history of this tale, and, in the following letter, placed it in its true light.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1840.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which, referring to the alleged refusal of Congress to pass a vote of thanks to General HARRISON for his services in the last war with Great Britain, you request information from me on the subject; and I shall with great pleasure, communicate to you the facts, as they stand proved, incontestibly, by the journals and debates of Congress and the records of the Government.

It is not true that Congress refused a vote of thanks to General HARRISON. On the contrary, such a vote was passed, and may be found, by any one who chooses to look for it, in the published volumes of the acts of Congress for the proper year.

The allegation that the thanks of Congress were refused to him, is founded upon the authority of an imperfect, and therefore erroneous, paragraph in one of the newspapers of the day, and upon the artifice of suppressing most of the material facts of the case, as they appear in the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

When the circumstances which have been seized upon by the political opponents of General HARRISON as the pretext for this allegation, are examined, it will be seen that, instead of justifying reproach, they are in the highest degree honorable to his character and reputation.

It is the undeniable fact, that, on the 30th of March, 1818, the two Houses of Congress passed a resolution, which, as afterwards approved by the President, runs as follows:

"*Resolution directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to Major General Harrison and Governor Shelby, and for other purposes.*

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William Henry Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and, through them, to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

"H. CLAY,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"JOHN GAILLARD,
"President of the Senate, *pro tem.*
"Approved, April 4, 1818.
"JAMES MONROE."

This resolution is, of course, the final and conclusive action of Congress upon the whole matter of a vote of thanks to General HARRISON; and, as the journals show, it passed each House on the same day, and without a division.

Prior to that time, however, in a preceding Congress, a similar resolution had been reported to the Senate by the Committee on Military Affairs, of which Mr. JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, was chairman.—The resolution was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and it is the action in this Committee of the Whole, separated from the responsible action of the Senate itself, which is fairly cited alone, by those to whom your letter refers, as evidence against the honor of General HARRISON. The journals of the Senate show that, instead of striking out the name of General HARRISON from the resolution, the Senate, by a vote of ayes and noes, refused to concur in the amendment of the Committee of the Whole to that effect; that is to say, the Senate, in the most formal manner, expressly rejected the proposition to strike out the name of General HARRISON. After which, suspending for the present a final decision on the resolution, the Senate ordered it to be recommitted, without change, to the Committee on Military Affairs for further consideration. This was on the 20th of April, 1816.

The objections to the adoption of the resolution at that time, on the part of certain of the members of the Senate, grew out of a groundless and malicious attack on the integrity of General HARRISON by persons concerned in some of the army contracts for the supply of the Northwestern Army.

Upon the accusation being publicly made by the persons in question, General HARRISON addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, demanding generally investigation of his conduct as to the expenditures in the Eighth Military District while under his command, which letter is to be found in the National Intelligencer of the 22d of March, 1816.

The House at first referred this letter to the Committee on Public Expenditures, and afterwards to the War Department, to have the facts investigated there, and then reported to Congress.

The answer of the War Department, containing the evidence which completely exonerated General HARRISON, came in at the beginning of the next session of Congress, and the whole matter was referred to a select committee, consisting of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, Mr. CREIGHTON, of Ohio, Mr. PETER, of Maryland, Mr. FORNEY, of North Carolina, Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, Mr. HULBERT, of New Hampshire, and Mr. THOS. M. NELSON, of Virginia.

The result of their investigations appears by the following entry on the journal of the House of the 23d of January, 1817:

"Mr. SIMKINS, of Kentucky, from the committee to which was referred the letter and report of the Acting Secretary of War, on the application of Major General WILLIAM H. HARRISON respecting disbursements of public money while commanding the Northwestern army, made a report thereon, stating that the committee are unanimously of opinion that General HARRISON stands absolved from all imputation as to his having had any pecuniary or improper connexion, with the officers of the commissariat for the supply of his army; that he did not wantonly or improperly interfere with the rights of the contractors; and that, in his whole conduct as the commander of the said army, he was governed by a laudable zeal for, and devotion to, the public service and interest.—Which said report was read and considered; whereupon, it was

"*Ordered*, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the papers be transmitted to the Department of War."

All the documents from the War Department, and the report of the Committee of the House, may be found in the American State Papers, (Mil. Aff. vol. i, pp. 844 and 860.) They constitute a triumphant vindication of the fair fame of General HARRISON from the imputations cast upon it then, and are equally conclusive in answer to the insinuation of censure, which his adversaries at the present time seek to extort from the attending circumstances, without venturing to revive directly the exploded charge itself.

As these imputations had been the occasion of suspending the action of Congress upon the proposed vote of thanks at the outset, subsequently, when it was thus proved that the imputations were false and unfounded, the resolution was again taken up in the Senate, and passed by that and the other House, with the unanimity which has been above stated.

These are the facts, in substance, as exhibited at length in the journals of Congress and in the public documents.

I might refer to the recollection of individuals, with whom I have conversed or corresponded on the subject, or to the newspapers, to show the views and feelings of the time, as these acted upon the events.—But I prefer to adduce a piece of authentic contemporaneous evidence, in the following extract from the published speech of Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, delivered the 31st of March, 1818, on the proposition to pass a vote of thanks to Colonel RICHARD M. JOHNSON:

"As to the objection of time, it will at once be removed by reflecting on that which has just occurred, the vote of thanks which has been awarded in favor of General HARRISON and Governor SHELBY. It is not unknown that rumor, the result of envy, or some other bad passion, had attempted to throw a shade around the character of that distinguished commander. He felt as he ought, and sought an investigation, to vindicate his character from the foul aspersions which had been cast upon it. It, after some delay, took place, and resulted in an honorable acquittal.—In the mean time the venerable SHELBY was, at his own request, withheld from the notice of the nation, as it regarded the distinguished services he had rendered—SHELBY, a name which can never be mentioned without awakening, in every American bosom, emotions of gratitude. I see in this illustrious character a display of that love of country and chivalrous spirit which conceived and effected our independence; and, unabated by age, it re-appeared to vindicate those rights, to the establishment of which, in his more youthful days, he had so essentially contributed. But he is as generous as he is brave; and he refused to accept a tribute of respect whose indirect consequence might have been a reflection on the commander-in-chief, to whose zeal, patriotism, and capacity in conducting this campaign he always bore a cheerful testimony. Colonel JOHNSON, (influenced by the same sensibility,) peremptorily refused to his friends the permission of bringing this subject before the Representatives of the People. I, however, will barely remark, in regard to the commanding General, that, with the regrets which the delay of justice to this citizen must necessarily create, will be mingled some consolation, in the reflection that his character has been entirely purified from the censure which had been improperly cast upon it; and that the mood now dispensed has the sanction of the deliberate judgment of the nation, untoward by passion or the false fire of the moment. He will now receive it with a grateful feeling, as the highest reward which freemen can give, or a freeman receive."—*Nat. Intelligencer of 4th April*, 1818.

For me to enlarge upon the eloquent truth of the plain and simple facts of the case, as I have collected them from the journals and debates of Congress, would be the vain attempt to gild refined gold, or to hold a light to the sun.

I will, therefore, only add, that while it is very common for exalted services to encounter calumny,—and in this respect General HARRISON has only shared the ordinary lot of greatness,—it is not in every case that the groundlessness of a calumnious charge can be so amply proved, as it was in 1817, when his conduct as commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Army was indirectly called in question. All Congress gave its solemn judgment in his favor, not only by its vote on the charge itself, but also in then passing the resolution of thanks, as it were, by acclamation.

I remain, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

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## SOME INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF AN "OLD GRANNY."

In the years, 1774, 1775, and 1776, there was an "old granny," named Benjamin Harrison, who was a member of Congress, and afterwards Governor of Virginia; he was one of the fifty-six "old grannies" who signed the Declaration of Independence; he died, leaving but little property, for he was an "old granny," and devoted himself to his country with so much zeal in those stirring times, that he did not, like the more sensible office-holders of our day, acquire a fortune out of public employments. He died leaving a son named William Henry Harrison, who was pursuing his studies at Hampden Sidney College when the Indian frontier wars broke out. Young Harrison was placed under the care of an "old granny," named Robert Morris, and was a protege and favorite of another "old granny," named George Washington, both of whom, like the father of Harrison, had spent their lives in the active service of their country. Being the son of an "old granny," and having been brought up under the tutilage of the two "old grannies" above named, it cannot be thought surprising that young Harrison grew up to be an "old granny" himself.

In 1793, Harrison joined the army under Wayne, and that General, being also an "old granny," appointed the young volunteer as one of his *aides de camp*. In 1797, he resigned his commission, and was appointed Secretary of the North West territory. The year after he was elected delegate to Congress.

Here he did a thing which alone would establish his inferiority to the present enlightened race of office holders. The public lands were then divided into sections of 4000 acres, and were never sold in less quantity than a whole section. Consequently a man who wished to buy a farm for actual settlement was obliged to buy 4000 acres at the government price, or to purchase a smaller quantity of some speculator, whose means would allow him to hold a whole section; the price, of course, in such cases, was far beyond that of the government lands. Being nothing but an "old granny," Harrison never for a moment considering how much superior the interests of a few speculators were, to those of the people at large, he obtained the passage of an act allowing sale of as small quantity as 320 acres, which brought it within the means of almost every man.

The following year this "old granny" was appointed Governor of the territory of Indiana which is now divided into several large States. He was appointed repeatedly, at the request of the inhabitants, and held the office for fourteen years. During this time, he was Superintendant of Indian Affairs within the jurisdiction and sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians.—During this time the "old granny," negociated thirteen treaties with the Indian tribes, for which services, being an "old granny," he never made the government any charge. The battle of Tippecanoe, and the overthrow of the Pawnee Chief, were considered very respectable services for an "old granny," and in those days were thought to give a man some claim upon the gratitude of his country.

In 1812, when war was declared against Great Britain, this "old granny," was placed in command of a large number of volunteers to protect the Indian territory, and was afterwards appointed Commander-in Chief of the North-Western army. His conduct of that war—his turning the tide of disaster, and raising in triumph and victory the sinking flag of the Thames, which destroyed the British army of Upper Canada, were also thought very considerable, services for an "old granny."

After resigning his commission, this "old granny" was again appointed Commissioner to treat with the Indians. In 1819, he was elected a member of the Lower House of Congress, and in 1824, he was elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Ohio. In 1825, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Bogota, by John Quincy Adams, the "old granny" who lately presided over the House of Representatives.

No man in this country ever possessed such opportunities for making a fortune out of his official station, especially by land speculations; from his position in the territory of Indiana, and from his knowledge of the country—of its situation, resources, and growing importance,—he could easily have obtained possession of tracts of land, the natural rise in the value of which would have made him as rich as a Girard, or an Astor. But he was an "old granny," and having been educated in the school of such an "old granny" as George Washington, he could not be supposed to know as much as the land receivers and other office-holders of our day, who get rich on the plunder of the Treasury and then resign their offices and nominate their successors. So General Harrison retired from office as poor as when he entered it; and now, like a second Cincinnatus—who, we dare say, was an "old granny," he lives by the cultivation of the soil.

So it appears that William Henry Harrison, the "old granny," of whom we have been speaking, has been

Secretary of the North Western Territory;

Governor for fourteen years of the Territory of Indiana;

Superintendant of Indian Affairs;

Commissioner for treating with the Indians;

Representative in Congress;

Senator in Congress;

Major General in the United States army;

Commander of the North Western army in the last war, and

Minister Plenipotentiary to Bogota.

Thus we may see what it takes to make an "old granny." He is before the people whom he has so long and so faithfully served, and has been nominated as a candidate for one other office, that of President of the United States. In the long career of eminent and successful public services, he has never been accused of one dishonest action; he stands forth with clean hands, and clear head, and an honest heart, THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

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*Natural Curiosity.*—Near the top of the mountain, under the first cliff of rocks, about a mile and a half from the road leading to Niagara, (on the Canadian shore) is situated a large cave, within which, about a rod from its mouth, is a spring which flows the whole year. About the end of March, the water issuing from the rock freezes, forming large pieces of ice. *During the heat of Summer, the ice continues to form.* In the Fall of the year, about the end of September, as the weather gets cooler, *the ice disappears*, and there is no ice formed, during the cold winter months, until the ensuing Spring. The water is quite pure, issuing out of the rock.

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*Extraordinary Munificence.*—The Lowell Institute, in Boston, was established by a legacy of near $300,000 in the will of the late Mr Lowell, the interest of which is to be annually expended in free public lectures. Professor Silliman has been engaged for five years to lecture at a salary of $2000. It is said that 16,000 persons attended the 340 different literary lectures in Boston last year at a cost of $11,000.

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The Bangor, (Maine,) Courier says, that the oldest printer now living in New England, and probably in the United States is Peter Edes, now living in Bangor. He is eighty three years old, and worked at his trade in Boston with his father, who was also a printer before the Revolutionary war.

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LOOK AT THIS!

...pare our conservative servants,
CLAY, HARRISON!

We cheerfully give place to the remarks of our correspondent, "A Subscriber;" and he would have been just as welcome with any other title or any other name. It has been rendered manifest, we think, by our course, hitherto, that we are not among those who, merely because the friend and/or candidate for the Presidency, would vilify Gen. HARRISON, misrepresent his views, or rob him of the laurels he earned so well, by his skill and prowess in the cause of our republic, both against the ruthless savage and the haughty Briton, or the civic wreath to which he has so well entitled himself by his eminent services in the civil line. We declare, in all sincerity of heart, that it affords us pleasure to do justice to Gen. H. or to any other distinguished man to whom we may be politically opposed. It is with gratified, and not with reluctant feeling, therefore, that we open our columns to the vindication of that tried and veteran patriot against any charge affecting his fame, and especially against the foul charge of abolitionism, of which ever since our knowledge of his Vincennes' speech, we have believed him, and still believe him, to be as innocent as we are. No one is more ready than to extol the conduct of Gen. H. ... gress, on the Missouri question, ... acuse of duty to the Constitution, ... and the South, induced him boldly ... lously to oppose the infamous ... striction, against the sentiments ... sitizens of the Cincinnati (Ohio) ... and at the hazard of political ... which was, in fact, subsequently ... upon him for his course on that ... occasion and perilous crisis. So, too, although we cannot but condemn, and still do condemn the doctrines and spirit of an ... cited extract, from his Clermont speech of 1833, in which he expressed himself in favor of appropriating the whole surplus national revenue, *with the assent of the slave-holding States*, to the united purposes of emancipation and colonization as *impracticable* coercion, and broached the dangerous heresy that such a measure, if assented to by the slave-holding States, would be within the constitutional competency of Congress, without an amendment of the Constitution—which is equivalent to giving Congress constitutional and therefore full power over the abolition of slavery—the qualification proposed by him being one, not of right, but of expediency merely; yet we have always admitted and proclaimed that the extract in question, was an isolated one—found in the midst of an oblation, replete with sound doctrine on the question of Slavery, and its constitutional inviolability in the several States, save by their own voluntary action; and when we read his Vincennes speech, of 1835, reiterating those sound doctrines, lashing the abolitionists with merited severity, for their fanaticism, folly, and infidelity to their constitutional duty, and taking the high ground that the *discussion* of the abolition of slavery, in a non-slave-holding State, was an abuse and violation of the constitutional privileges of speech and the press—we at once admitted and announced, that the anomalous passage in the Clermont speech, the particle of chaff in the bushel of wheat, was amply atoned for—and that it would thenceforth be unfair and unjust to attempt to identify Gen. HARRISON, with abolition, or the abolitionists, especially as those vile wretches had then just vilified, and repudiated him, through the Emancipator, their leading organ, and the anti-slavery Almanac, one of their insidious publications, to abuse and excite the public mind of the North, against the rights, institutions and interests of the South. With unfeigned delight then, not because we have at all abated our political opposition to Gen. H. for the Presidency, but because we love to do justice, and take sincere pleasure in arraying the distinguished men of the Union in favor of the constitutional rights of our own loved and cherished South, do we this day, in the communication of our correspondent, give place to an extract of a letter from Gen. HARRISON, *dated, a few days since*, and addressed to a distinguished member of Congress from this State, (and which *we know to be genuine,*) record his full and unqualified indorsement of his Vincennes' Speech. We said a short time ago, in one of our editorial articles, that but a line was needed, from Gen. H., to clear his shirts, so utterly and thoroughly from abolitionism, as to disarm even his bitterest foes of that weapon against him, and to render them ashamed to wield it any longer. *That line has now been given*; and Gen. HARRISON stands before the republic "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" from the diabolical genius of northern abolitionism.—*We proclaim it*, as we promised, and sound it trumpet-tongued, that echo may take it up, and send it, from hill top to hill top, with loud and joyous peals, in triumph through the land. We, at least, rejoice to be assured that whether our own favorite candidate, Mr. VAN BUREN, or his opponent Gen. HARRISON shall succeed, overwhelming discomfiture and defeat—that isolation of them for the scorn and indignation of the republic which the gallant and generous HENRY CLAY declared should be their merited doom—awaits them; and the rights of the South will stand uninjured, unimpaired and in panoply of safety, under the sacred banner of the constitution.

The following is the letter of Gen. Harrison referred to above:—

"I saw some time since an article from the Charleston *Courier*, stating that my Vincennes' speech contained all that the South had a right to expect on the abolition question. In a subsequent article, however, the Editor says that I had concealed my sentiments, on the subject, after I had been brought out as a candidate for the Presidency. In this the Editor greatly errs. The speech was delivered at Vincennes, in June 1835. At that time my name was upon every anti-administration paper in Indiana, as the opposition candidate, and upon most of those in Ohio, and I had been nominated, in a very considerable number of public meetings, many months before. My first nomination at Harrisburg, Pa. took place in the fall of 1834. I enclose you an Albany paper of Feb. 7, 1835, to show how

extensively I was then decided as to who should be the President."

New York, March 18.

## ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.
### ELEVEN DAYS LATER.

The British Queen, which left Bristol on the 3d instant, was telegraphed this morning about 9 o'clock, having made her passage in less than sixteen days.

Her political news is of interest, as it relates to France and the East. Commercial matters are without much change. Flour has improved; this will strengthen prices here. Cotton is a shade lower. This is calculated to stock prices here, already low, still lower. Money is abundant in England, which was to be expected.

The amicable relations between Great Britain and the United States as to the N. E. Boundary, had been rendered more so by the difficulties now growing up in China.—"If the course we pursue," says the London Shipping Gazette, "in the dispute with China be found to be injurious to American commerce, there are elements already at work of a character sufficiently inflammable to render them not over fastidious or punctilious at finding out some real or imaginary line of distinction to be drawn between our proceedings and the French blockades in South America. We question, therefore, if we are over and above secure against being involved in a quarrel with the United States, if we proceed to the blockade of the ports of the Celestial Empire without declaring war. At all events, it will be wise in us to set with circumspection, and weigh well the probable consequences, before they are so far committed that they cannot retreat without a sacrifice of principle."

The Liverpool Chronicle in speaking of the N. E. Boundary, says:—"Nothing, hitherto, in the character or conduct of Mr. Van Buren has given evidence of a desire to foment hostilities with this country. Indeed, since his elevation to the Presidential Chair, the very opposite has been exemplified. All his proceedings with respect to the vagabond "sympathizers" during the Canada outbreaks, were marked by good faith and friendly feeling. He is known to have contracted strong friendships during his residence in this country, and the reception which his name experienced in London last year, points to the conclusion that they still continue." "The commissioner, it adds, appointed by the British government to survey the disputed territory, recurred from his mission two months ago, and as the question is one which admits of no delay, it is time, we think, that parliament and the country should know something of the result.

*Buonaparte Family.*—Several members of Napoleon's family are at present in London. On Tuesday Prince Louis Napoleon entertained at dinner, in Carlton gardens, his two uncles, Joseph Buonaparte, ex King of Spain, and Jerome Buonaparte, ex King of Westphalia; and his cousin Prince Lucien Murat, son of Murat, ex King of Naples. The other guests were several distinguished officers of the French army under Napoleon.

*France.*—The French papers contain the following important intelligence:—"The Duc de Nemours's donation was negatived. Several of the Ministers declared that the Cabinet would immediately resign.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The *Moniteur Parisien* says:—"After the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies all the Ministers placed their resignations in the hands of the King."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 28.

There has been a tolerable attendance of the trade this week, and have been met freely by holders, without making any concession in prices, the market remaining as at the close of last week, dull and cheerless. The sales to-day are about 2000 bales of all kinds. Speculators have taken 1350 bales of Am.; and 100 Surat. The import this week is 7500 bags and the sales are 24,600 bags. Prices as follows:—200 Sea Islands 14½ a 23d; 50 stained do 7d a 9d; 5146 Upland 5¾d a 6¼d; 19,930 New Orleans 5¾d a 6¼d; 1960 Alabama 6¾d a 6¾d.

*Singular Lawsuit.*—An English paper says that a curious lawsuit is now going on in Pest, in Hungary, between a butcher and a cattle dealer. The butcher had lent 1000 florins to the dealer, who some time afterwards called on him, as he was at dinner, and laid down a note for 1000 florins, thanking him at the same time for the loan.—The window being open, the note was blown by a gust of wind into the soup tureen.—The butcher took it out, and holding it by the corner to allow the grease to drain off, it was seized by the dog and swallowed.—Perceiving that he had done wrong, the dog absented himself, and did not return until the evening, when he was killed and opened; but the note was, of course, by this time, wholly digested. The butcher has brought an action for the 1000 florins, which the dealer refuses to pay twice over, considering that, the note having gone into the hands of the butcher, he alone ought to bear the loss.

*Education in Russia.*—It is stated in authentic documents, that during the last five years, there has been an increase of twenty-five thousand in the number of pupils in the University, and in schools of all descriptions in Russia. The total number of scholars now in all the schools under the direction of the ministry, is 95,350. In the University of St. Petersburg there are 413 students, of which number 190 are the sons of noblemen. The number of professors and tutors in this institution, is forty-two. The University of Hasan is reported to be rising to distinction on account of the facilities it offers for the acquisition of Oriental literature.—The number of persons now receiving education in the whole empire, is stated to be as one to 45 of the entire population. The Imperial library contains 425,631 printed volumes, and 17,236 MSS.

*A Beautiful Idea.*—Mr. Stevens, in his incidents of Travels, mentions that the tombstones in the Turkish burying grounds, are all flat and contain little hollows which hold the water after a rain and attract the birds, who resort thither to slake their thirst, and sing among the trees.

# Charlotte:

Thursday, April 2, 1840.

## The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.**

FOR PRESIDENT,

**WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.**

*Our Presidential Ticket—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.*

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

**JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.**

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

## LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

*Mr. Editor:* Having attended the "Lectures on Astronomy," delivered by Master Stringfellow, I deem it but justice to him to take this public notice of them. It doubtless seemed to many improbable, that one so young could say ought to interest on a topic of such magnitude and sublimity, yet this impression is erroneous, as the result has proved. The matter of the Lecture was strictly correct, the style simple and chaste, and the delivery of the young speaker distinct and pleasing, with a degree of gracefulness and elegance that is seldom found in one so juvenile. The great charm of the Lectures, however, consisted in the beautiful illustrations afforded by the Magic Lantern. The views of the various Systems—the Sun, Planets, Comets and Constellations, and the beautiful representations of Eclipses, and the various phases of the Moon were most admirable. It is really gratifying to see how clearly the causes of the Heavenly phenomena are exhibited by this instrument.

During the Course, (after the close of each Lecture,) a most pleasing exhibition was made of Diagrams illustrating Scripture History. The designs and execution of these views are exceedingly fine. In addition to these many beautiful specimens of Phantasmagoria were afforded to the delight and admiration of all who attended.

I can but hope that the moral and religious portion of society will give their attention to a subject, which more than any other, displays the wisdom, power and glory of God, and that the young Lecturer will every where meet with the patronage which he deserves.

AN AUDITOR.

## PHIZZE—ZZZ—ZZZ.

This is as near, as we can come in type, towards expressing the strange sound which greeted the ears of the assembled population of our City, on Saturday evening last. About 9 o'clock of that day, the first Steam Locomotive, that ever snorted amongst the hills of Crab-tree, reached the limits of our City, and was enthusiastically welcomed with every demonstration of joy. The bells rang, the artillery roared and the people cheered. *Hurra! Hurra!! HUZZA!!* The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is completed, and no mistake. The Passenger Cars are expected here to-night, and we jolly Cits can now amuse ourselves with Rail Road incidents, until the Assembly meets. "Last bell, Sir, last bell! Hurry Sir; hurry ma'am!"—Whare's my trunk? I can't go till I see my trunk—a round top kivered with flowered paper. "All safe ma'am!—all in the baggage car."—Phizz—zzz—zzz—ding, dong, bell—ding, dong, bell. "Make haste, make haste!" "Oh my! Mr. Zeigenfuss, I've dropped my bag!" "Get in, ma'am." "Gracious, you've almost jerked my calash off my head." "Please Mr. Zig"—Phizz—clack—clack—clack—lack—lack—lack—ack—ack—ck—ck—k—k—k—*Away they go!*

Magnificent enterprize! We have now ocular demonstration of *that*, which no man would have believed, thirty years ago, to be within the compass of human power. Truly has it been said, that the last few years have unfolded more that is novel, vast and wonderful, than the whole eighteen centuries of the Christian Era.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is 86 miles in length, and has been constructed altogether by individual stockholders, the State having uniformly declined embarking in the enterprize. More than usual difficulties have presented themselves in the progress of the work, over and above the *natural* obstacles, but they have all vanished before a determined purpose and never-tiring energy. The whole line is now finished, is said to be admirably built, and reflects high credit on the President, Engineer, Assistants, and, indeed, all connected with its construction. We hail the rumbling of the first Locomotive, as the glad omen of future prosperity to our City and county, and feel that we shall not be disappointed.—*Ral. Register.*

*Quartering on the Enemy.*—The very best endorsement, almost, of Gen. HARRISON's noble character, are furnished by Col. R. M. Johnson, Thomas Ritchie, John M. Niles, (late Loco Foco Senator from Connecticut,) and Isaac Hill, the Loco Foco Governor of New Hampshire!—"Out of your own mouths, are you condemned."—*ib.*

*A Dilemma.*—The Van Burenites, who have been making such an outcry against Gen. HARRISON, about his idea of appropriating the Surplus Revenue to the purpose of purchasing and colonizing slaves, are brought up all standing by the astounding discovery that Mr. JEFFERSON is the original author of the proposition. According to their new code of ethics, whatever the great Apostle of Democracy did or said, is orthodox; and they are reduced to this dilemma, either that they must acquit Gen. HARRISON, or impute political heresy to their great teacher and leader!—*ib.*

*Virginia Legislature.*—This body adjourned on the 19th ult., after a session of 109 days, and the passage of 190 Acts, public and private. No further effort was made to elect a Senator in the place of Mr. Rives.—*ib.*

## "HAVE YOU GOT ENOUGH OF IT?"

The "New York Star" says, that a gentleman who has been travelling, for some months past, in the West, and who by the way is something of a wag, states that out in that country, when you meet a Jackson-Van-Buren man, the salutation is not, "I hope you are quite well, to-day," or "How are you to-day?" but it is, "Have you got enough of it?" The question is pertinent and significant, and comes home to all who are suffering in "mind, body and estate" from the folly and ignorance of those who have mismanaged the affairs of this Government for ten years past. From the height of prosperity we are reduced to misery and want, and all because they had not the wisdom to let 'well enough' alone.

## GOOD NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Our information from the elections held in Pennsylvania on Friday last, for borough and township officers, is very favorable to the cause of HARRISON and REFORM.

At and near Philadelphia, the Whigs carried every thing before them. Their gain has been tremendous. The old Northern Liberties is completely recovered from the shock of last Fall, and, instead of a majority of 900 votes against us, gave on Friday a majority of upwards of 500 in favor of the Whig candidates.

From Franklin county, we hear that the Whigs carried the election by increased majorities, not only in Chambersburg, but in other Districts. A letter from that county, dated on Saturday last, says: "You may set down Franklin county for 750 majority for OLD TIP certain. There seems to be a settled determination to oust the Spoilers, and I am certain that nothing can stay the current that has set in so strong against them."—*Nat. Intel.*

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

The result of the ward and township elections in the *city* and *county* of Philadelphia, on Friday last, evinced a most wholesome state of public feeling on the subject of the Presidency. The great increase of the Harrison Democratic vote in the *county* districts of Southwark, Moyamensing, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Kensington, and Germantown, proves conclusively that the old Hero *has effectually revolutionized the country.* CHARLES NAYLOR has been triumphantly sustained, and INGERSOLL as emphatically rebuked. Colonel JOHN THOMPSON, who heads the Van Buren electoral ticket of the State, received but *twelve* votes for Alderman of the Third Ward, Southwark, after a laborious canvass of about six weeks. We wish our friends of the interior to note this fact, and communicate it to the People. What renders it more important as an evidence of the rapidly declining fortunes of Van Burenism in Philadelphia county is, that the ward in which Col. T. was a candidate gave more than 250 *majority* last October for the Van Buren ticket! Now the same ward has elected *two* Harrison Inspectors!

We assure our Harrison friends throughout the Union that the Presidential election, on the 30th of October next, will exhibit a gain in Philadelphia which will surprise all parties. We cannot be mistaken in what we see daily around and about us. These things are not uttered for effect, but are said in sincerity.—*Philadelphia Star.*

## INDIANA AGAINST ANY STATE THAT DARE TAKE UP THE GAUNTLET.

INDIANA will give Harrison and Tyler the largest majority, in proportion to the number of votes cast, of any other State in the Union. What State will take up the gauntlet? What say you, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio? Aye or no? Let the prize be that of being called "THE WHIG STATE" until the Presidential election in 1844.—*Indiana Journal.*

*A fit Elector for Martin Van Buren.*—The locofocos of Indiana have placed at the head of their Electoral ticket the name of *Robert Dale Owen.* This man is well known in this city, ay, throughout our country, and perhaps the civilized world, as a *destructive* of public morals; he publishes himself to the world as opposed to the marriage contract, and in favor of a community of goods. He had the audacity, last fall, to offer himself as a candidate for election to Congress, but the people of his district signally rebuked his presumption, and we trust he is doomed to meet the same fate in the new position in which he has been placed.—*N. Y. Times.*

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Until a few days past, we have believed that those of our friends who have counted on the vote of North Carolina for Gen. Harrison, were too sanguine, and we had almost despaired of seeing the old North State resume the station which she once held among the *Republican* States of the confederacy. But we are happy to be enabled to say that, from conversations which we have recently held with intelligent gentlemen from various quarters of the State, especially the *West*, we have come to the conclusion that if North Carolina votes for Van Buren, it will be attributable to the lukewarmness of the Whigs themselves. That such a result will be produced by such a cause, we have too much respect for the intelligence and patriotism of the State to fear for a moment. With an able and efficient press, intelligent and popular Electors, and industrious Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, the old North State will be as surely found on the right side of the political fence as the day of election comes.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

*Another Sign.*—One of the most ardent, devoted, and clamorous friends of Martin Van Buren, told us yesterday, that he was heartily sick of the doings of the Administration, and that he would go for Old Tip. Reader, this man was an influential member of the Party, and a gentleman of high respectability.—*Rutherford Gazette.*

## TERROR IN THE CAMP.

The alarm of the leaders of the locofoco party hereabouts, was clearly demonstrated on Tuesday the 10th inst. The Whig party had published several weeks before Court that they would hold a meeting on Tuesday of Court week, and thus they would be pleased if persons generally would attend. The Locofocos immediately took the hint that the Whigs were desirous of free discussion, and fearing the effect upon the popular mind, they immediately determined to prevent it. In accordance with this determination, they lost no time in calling a meeting to take place on the same evening; and not satisfied with a simple call—we learn, they collared and drummed all the suspected and lukewarm until they got them within the precincts of the council-chamber. Even here, however, their fancied security was disturbed, and there were not wanting some who disgusted by the arts and the frauds of the party, their violence and vindictiveness—assembled with them on that occasion for the last time, and will hereafter be found contending for popular rights and constitutional liberty, under the flag of Harrison—"The log cabin candidate."—*Wilmington Adv.*

It is curious and instructive to observe, how South Carolina, but a few years ago, the most admired State in the Union, has faded in the public estimation. Nobody thinks of her, talks of her, knows any thing of her! Her pretensions to lofty principles are set down as "Sounding brass and a tinkling Cymbal," and her extatic "Chivalry" as humbug and gasconade.—Never did national character suffer such total and sudden eclipse, as her's has done under the new coalition of Van Buren, Benton, Calhoun and Co., and from her apparent ratification of it. Nobody asks now, what S. Carolina is doing? How is Sparta, the game cock, of the Confederacy going to vote? All take it for granted that she will vote according to compact, and all interest about her, is absolutely lost and forgotten. There never was a more humiliating chapter in human records, than that which relates to the coalition of Benton, Blair, Van Buren, Calhoun & Co.—*Richmond Whig.*

*Gen. Harrison's Farewell to his Soldiers.*—After the return of Gen. Harrison to Vincennes, the seat of Government of Indiana Territory, when he was about parting with his troops, he said—"Gentlemen, if ever you come to Vincennes, you will always find a plate and knife and fork at my table, and never find the string of the door latch pulled in."

## THE KING AND THE DUKE.

*A Palpable Hit.*—In the debate in the United States Senate, between Mr. *Tallmadge* and Mr. *Wright*, on the anti Sub-Treasury resolutions of the New York Legislature, Mr. *Wright* professed not to be satisfied, that the people of that State were opposed to the Sub-treasury scheme, Mr. *Tallmadge* replied, that he was astonished, that neither the president nor his colleague had been able to *see* the will of the people of New York on that subject, although it had been three times so similarly expressed. The President he said, knew better, and his colleague ought to know better. These two distinguished gentlemen, he continued, reminded him of Charles II and his brother, the duke of York, as described in Burnet's History of his Own Times—says Burnet, "The duke of Buckingham gave me once a short but severe character of the two brothers. It was the more severe, because it was true; the king (he said) could see things if he would, and the duke would see things if he could."—*Madisonian.*

Our readers will find, in the preceding columns, some account of the most extraordinary sitting that ever took place of the House of Representatives, or perhaps of any other Legislative body since the Creation. It began at the regular hour of meeting at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, and continued, without intermission all that day, and throughout the night following, up to 5 o'clock last evening, comprising the space of twenty-nine hours.

The subject was the bill for an issue of Treasury Notes, and the struggle appears to have been between the Whigs, who desired to be heard upon it, and the friends of the Administration, who desired to force the bill out of the Committee of the Whole, so as to bring it within the control of the Previous Question, by which the Debate might be stopped, and the bill put on its passage.

All parties were probably thoroughly wearied of the contest before it ended, but the Whigs appeared to have got the best of it, for the House at last adjourned, after so long a contest, *without* taking the bill out of the Committee of the Whole; with the understanding, however, on all hands (we hear) that the bill is to be finally acted upon to-day.—*Nat. Intel. 26th ult.*

*Charleston a Naval Station.*—We learn from the Southern Patriot that the Navy Department have determined to make Charleston a naval station, and have appointed Capt. Edward R. Shubrick the first, and Lieut. Knight the second officer on the station.

It is also intimated that Charleston is to be made a navy yard for the repairing of small vessels, or such sloops of war as can come into its waters. This (as the Patriot remarks) the Department can do without an application to Congress; and it expresses the opinion that "a little more exertion will procure for Charleston the advantages of a *navy yard for construction.*"

*How to end the War.*—In looking over the proceedings of Congress last week, we find that a resolution was proposed to the House by Mr. Tillinghast, of Rhode Island, that there be a reward offered for every Indian who shall be taken alive in Florida and presented to some military post of our government, and a sum also for every Indian man or woman of a hostile tribe who shall give up himself or herself. This is approaching the subject in a very commercial manner, making the whole war "a fair business transaction," and we see no good reason for deeming its success. The locofocos would give themselves no additional trouble, and secure the bounty, and perhaps so far serve many half-starved tories. The resolution, whether proposing a practicable or impracticable measure, is a keen satire upon the General Government for its shameful waste of blood and treasure in the swamps of Florida. Half of such a failure ought to ruin any administration in the world.—*United States Gazette.*

Last week, at Iredell Superior Court, his honor Judge Settle, presiding, John Hoover received sentence of death, after an unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court from the Fall term of Iredell. Friday the 15th May, was fixed upon for his execution.

John Klutts was arraigned, tried and found guilty of feloniously seducing away and carrying off a slave the property of William Morton, Esq. of that County. He received the sentence of the law, and was condemned to be hung on the 26th May next.

Azel Yates, a youth of 16 or 17, was convicted of horse-stealing, and received twenty five lashes by way of correction and punishment.—*Whig Banner.*

A rumor has reached New Orleans from Mexico, that a negociation is pending between England and Mexico for a cession to England of the Californias. The cession of the two provinces would give to Great Britain an extensive and valuable territory, in a part of the world where she has long been anxious to gain a foothold, besides securing an object still more desirable; a spacious range of sea-coast on the Pacific, stretching more than a thousand miles from the 42d degree of latitude, south—sweeping the circuit of the peninsula of California and embracing the harbors of that Gulf the finest in North America.

*Umbrella for the Queen.*—We have been highly gratified by an inspection of the umbrella that has been in preparation, and is now nearly completed, by Mr. Samuel Stears, of this town. The cover is of the very best rich white satin, the stick a Pastriza cane; the hand-part is beautifully carved pearl, with gold eyes. The top, which is in the form of a crown is of the finest chased solid gold, with a beautiful silver string and two silver tassels in the form of English acorns. The slide and other inner parts are of silver. The case for the reception of the umbrella is lined with rich crimson velvet, and is covered with scarlet morocco leather. Altogether the appearance is most chaste and elegant.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*


**Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris**

HAVING reassociated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

*March 31, 1840.* 97tf

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

It will be seen by the above arrangement, that it will be necessary that all accounts due the subscriber should be closed by Cash or Note. I hope the above notice will be attended to between this and the April Court. THO. HARRIS.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

**PAINTING,**

*Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.*

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his services in the above business to the citizens of this village and the surrounding country. He flatters himself from his long experience in business, that he will be able to *give* general satisfaction to all those who may encourage him. He has in his employ several hands, who will enable him to despatch large

**Jobs of Painting**

at short notice. His prices are as low as any other workman; and he will furnish Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Col. M. W. Alexander, or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

J. W. THOMPSON.

*April 2, 1840.* 97tf

N. B. All kinds of *Job Painting* neatly executed and at short notice.


## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office in Charlotte, on the 1st of April, 1840.

A—A. Alexander, A. Austin, E. Alexander, E. L. Alexander 3, B. Austin, Mrs. L. Alexander, J. T. Asbury, I. Atchison.

B—J. M. Black, W. Bartlett, W. Black, R. N. Bigham, M. Bigham, L. H. Beaty, Wm. Byrum, S. H. Black, W. Barnett, R. Blakeley, J. G. Brown.

C—Dosier Casten, J. Campbell, D. C. Campbell, Sop. Caldwell, Mrs. M. Caldwell, D. Coy, S. Cocver, Rev. J. J. Cronier, Miss Jane T. Chambers, W. Casper, Mrs. M. Canady, Thos. Capps.

D—E. G. Dubose, G. W. Davis, J. S. Dickinson, Mrs. D. Dougherty.

F—D. Falsome, J. Foster, Miss S. Frew, Wm. Flinn, R. Freeman, J. O. Flanagan.

G—E. Griffith 2, Rev. I. Grier, Miss J. E. Grier, Miss E. W. Galloway, Mr. Goodrum.

H—Mrs. J. Houston, L. Hunter, D. Harry, J. Hipp, S. Howie, M. H. Hutchison, H. H. Harris, J. H. Huie, R. Houston, Dr. J. O. Hate, D. R. Henderson, J. A. Houston, H. M. Henderson, D. C. Hayes, S. Harris.

I & J—C. Irwin, A. Jones, M. Johnston, Aaron Johnston.

K—S. Kerr.

L—C. W. Lewis, J. Long, Wm. Lucky.

M—W. M. Maxwell, J. Matthews, Mr. Morrison, P. Morris, G. C. Marven, W. Muckfeat, M. McKelvey.

N—G. Nash, A. Nolen, W. W. Noland.

P—W. N. Potts, W. C. Peoples, E. Pitman & Co. 2, W. S. Pharr, J. C. Pharr, E. Paul, J. H. Patterson, W. H. Patterson, Capt. J. W. Phillips, Col. W. J. Phillips, W. Pharr, J. Pool.

Q—R. Query.

R—Dr. H. T. Reyster, W. Roper, Jos. Reed 2, J. Rodgers, W. Roberts, S. Reed, S. H. Rodgers 2, W. K. Reed.

S—J. H. Seavill, A. Skipper, Isaac Spencer, E. Scott, J. M. Snider, J. Stevenson, F. Stafford, W. Sheffon, B. R. Smith, Solomon & Bentzlair.

T—J. & C. Thompson, J. Thompson, (Miner,) S. Thrift 3, M. Tarleton, Mrs. M. Taylor, D. P. Thompson, Jo. Thompson, W. L. Todd, D. Twitty.

W—J. Walker, S. Walker, D. Widows, D. Weant, J. Witherspoon, J. Walker, B. H. Walker, Rosannah Walker.

(138) H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*


**Negroes for Sale.**

I WILL sell at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 28th of April, (Tuesday of April Court,)

**Three Negroes,**

a Woman and two Children, one 2 and the other 5 years old. Terms—$150 in Cash—for the balance a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and two good securities.

SAML. REED.

*March 28, 1840.* 130

**MOFFATT'S**

**Vegetable Life Medicines.**

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and exciting them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves to *diseases of every form and description.*—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave much collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Prices 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

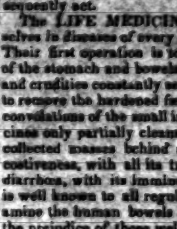
These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,

*Charlotte, N. C.*

**To the Fashionable Community!**

J. & D. JAMISON



HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

**TAILORS,**

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their knowability and skill in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

**Art of Cutting,**

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present, under the firm of Jamison & Co., in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

*Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1840.* 119tf

WANTED—An Apprentice to the Printing Business. A boy 15 or 16 years of age preferred—of good character.

## POETRY.

From the Abbeville (S. C.) Banner.

### HARRISON & TYLER FOR THE UNION, AND HARRISON FOR THE 'OLD NORTH STATE.'

(" Ready the Bow!")

One Rip still lights under this Banner,
With the pluck of a soldier that's true;
He'll not be the foremost in battle,
For him of old Tippecanoe.

Old Rip will soon wake from his napping,
And make every "Speaker" look blue,
With a hearty hurrah for Jack Tyler!
And a round for Old Tippecanoe!

Old Rip will call at his "log cabins,"
And rouse out his voters a few;
Whose thunder will tell next November
For the Hero of Tippecanoe!

And when he's first up in the White House—
The Farmer and Patriot true,—
We'll drink in a mug of "*hard cider*,"
The health of Old Tippecanoe!

Then, adieu! to great Swartwouts and Prices,
And little leg-treasurers, too!
He'll sack every rogue of a "Speaker"—
He sacked 'em at Tippecanoe!

In the halls of our wise legislators,
To his country he ever proved true—
At Meigs, at the Thames, and the Raisin,
And also at Tippecanoe!

"He'll not be "appointing successors"—
He duties he'll faithfully do,
And add a fresh sprig to the laurels
He won at the Tippecanoe.

Then—Success to the Son of old Gerroan,
To Old Rip ever faithful and true;—
'Old Virginny'—success to thy Tyler!
Also success to TIPPECANOE!!!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Book.

### THE MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

BY W. HENRY CARPENTER.

CHAPTER IV.

The course of our narrative now leads us to the chamber of John Adderly. The lawyer is seated in an easy, stuffed leather chair, in deep thought, while his fingers are mechanically beating the time of some tune, of which his mind takes no cognizance.—From this reverie, he is suddenly aroused by the entrance of a clumsy, thick set man, with heavy eye-brows, and harsh irregular features, rendered even more forbidding by the evident effects of riotous excesses, and a course of continued inebriety. Welcoming the newcomer with a mixed gesture of familiarity and hauteur, Adderly thus began:

"Ford, when I succeeded in obtaining your acquittal from the serious affair in which you were last engaged, you swore you were bound to me forever, and that if at any time I should need a clear wit and a ready hand, I might command your services. The time has at length come, are you willing to aid me.

Why, lawyer, do you see, in the first place, I might as well say yes, without asking any question, and then again, p'raps it would be better to say nuthin, until I knows what the job is—cos, as a body might say, its not altogether pleasant for a man to be runnin' his head into a scrape, and not know nuthin' at all about it until it gits there. So, if you'll just give me a little light upon what's to be done, so I'll soon tell you whether I'll do it or no.

Pshaw! it is a mere trifle I ask of you—only to assist me in running away with a girl.

Oh, if that's all, I'll serve you with the greatest pleasure imaginable. Who is the creetur?

Is it of any consequence that you should know her name?

Why, no, it don't make any much difference; but what are you going to do with her after we have carried her off?

Marry her.

What—really?

Certainly.

Then where's the use of runnin' away with her at all? why not marry her here, and save all further trouble about it?

Because she will not consent.

Oh! then, you want to make her your wife, willy nilly, as somebody says—well I don't care if I help you—of course you'll pay all expenses?

Assuredly.

And give me something in the bargain for my trouble, eh?

Yes, provided we succeed.

I'm agreed. When do we begin?

Come this way, and I will tell you more—and Adderly took the arm of the ruffian, and conducted him to an inner chamber, where the nefarious scheme of abduction might be concerted with less fear of being overheard by others.

Once more we revert to Mary Winterfield. Fully resolved to release her father, even at the expense of her own happiness, Mary waited until the hour at which Mr. Tresham usually retired from business, and then, with a faltering step, but a resolute will, she sought the way to his house. He was at home, and a few minutes sufficed to conduct her to his presence. When there, however, placed in the peculiar position in which she felt herself, it required a more than ordinary degree of self-command to enable her to subdue her feelings to the bitter task she had imposed upon herself. Mr. Tresham, however, who had watched the varying color of her cheek, imagining her unwell, had with considerate kindness placed a chair within her reach, and bidding her be seated, he paused for a few moments to allow her agitation to subside before he opened the conversation.

I beg your pardon, my dear young lady, your name is——

Winterfield, sir—Mary Winterfield, the daughter of Adam Winterfield.

And the betrothed of my son—Hum! a pretty couple you are to think of getting married without a dollar between you.

Of that, sir, it is now too late to repent, whatever our thoughts may have been; however during past happiness we may have shut our eyes to the future, the pain of the present is I trust a sufficient compensation for our mutual folly. I am no longer the betrothed of your son—he is now free to obey your will in all things. May he be happy for a nobler heart never beat in human breast.

So you have rejected Sid, eh? What has impelled you to do this?

Your own words to your son this morning, sir, and a sense of duty to my father. You were once friends, and mutual obligations have passed between you. A few bitter words, though they may have parted you for years, yet they cannot have erased the sentiments of friendship you previously entertained towards each other. Oh, sir! if there is any spark of that friendship remaining, let it now plead in your heart, and if years of toil, on my part, can afford any return for the service I require—do it, and I will be your willing slave.

No wonder my Sid loved this girl, murmured the merchant to himself, then turning to Mary he said,

Did you love my son?

Mary made no reply, but sinking back in her chair, burst into tears.

I beg your pardon my dear young lady, but if—if I had thought that—that—pshaw! I am an old fool! do you think you could make it convenient to call here this evening?

At what time, sir?

At six o'clock—no say eight—it will not be too dark, will it?

I do not mind the darkness, sir. I will be here.

* * * * *

The town clock had just struck eight, when two figures were seen rapidly turning the corner of an unfrequented street, and seeking a hiding place in the shadow of the angle.

Was that her, lawyer?

Yes! keep your eyes upon her as she approaches—such a chance may never offer again.

Aye, aye—leave me alone. She shant escape, I warrant me.

Where did you leave the chaise, Ford?

About a square off,—but don't ask questions now: its so dusky from the glimmer of those oil lamps, that it is barely possible to keep sight of the girl.

While these two worthies were intent upon their victim, a third person had approached unconsciously within hearing and distinguishing the tones of Adderly, he stopped to listen, when, having heard sufficient to induce him to remain and watch, he threw himself into the shadow of a door way hard by, and patiently awaited the result.

Now, now, said Adderly, as the figure of a female became more perceptible in the darkness.

Not yet, lawyer, whispered Ford. I knows when; don't you see the long run I should have towards her would frighten her, and then may be she'd scream—no, no, wait till she comes nearer.

Well, well, as you please—only if you miss her—

Never fear—I knows what's what—now for it.

Both of them dashed forward at the same instant, but one, of whom they little dreamed, was at their heels—there was a muffled scream, a sound of heavy blows, and the groans as of wounded men—and when the alarmed inhabitants rushed out with lights to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, they found two men on the ground bleeding—the maiden who had been rescued from their grasp was Mary Winterfield, and her rescuer, was rough, honest-hearted Jackson.

Where will you permit me to have you conveyed, Miss Winterfield? inquired Jackson.

To Mr. Tresham's, replied Mary, and fainted.

* * * * *

When Mary recovered her senses, she found herself in a brilliantly lighted apartment, and to her astonishment and passionate joy, the first face she recognized was that of her father bending anxiously over her.

My father!

My dear, dear child!—and in another instant they were folded in a warm embrace.

Well, young lady, is there no one else here with whom you have been previously acquainted? Come forward Sid, and let me introduce you. Mary saw at a glance that all had been explained, and as her eyes encountered the fervent gaze of him who was her heart's idol, she blushed, but could not speak for excess of joy.

Here Sid, said Mr. Tresham, taking the unresisting hand of the fair girl—take her with my hearty consent—she is worthy of being any man's daughter. I am proud of your choice; bless you, my children, bless you!—may you never know sorrow.

The eyes of both fathers were filled with tears, but a happier party never passed a summer's evening together.

A short time subsequent to the events above narrated, we saw, in the papers of the day, an announcement of marriage between—cannot the reader guess who?

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We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his daily duties, who maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing more distant from all natural rule and natural claim than the reluctant feeling—the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance, which the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little lower down; with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently shrink into insignificance.

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*Moths.*—The destruction to clothing and other articles of value, the use of which is usually suspended during the summer months, is not only extremely vexatious, but often of serious loss. We are therefore pleased to have it in our power to state upon the authority of a respectable medical friend, who has often attested its efficacy in this particular, that the Calamus or Sweet Flag Root, cut in thin slices and scattered among woollens of any kind, will effectually repel the assault of his destructive insect.

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*Extravagance.*—Mrs. Walker, of Newark, Ohio, presented her husband with twin boys, being the third pair since their marriage in 1837. No matter: about 61 2/3 cents a twinkle, and pork at two cents and a half per pound in Ohio—plenty to eat—they may go on till all the boys in that State, if it should be deemed very extravagant here in New York.—Star.

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*New method of cleaning Glass.*—Reduce to a very fine powder, a piece of indigo, moisten a rag, apply it to the powder, and smear the glass with it. Wipe it well with a dry cloth.

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### GENERAL HARRISON'S HUMANITY.

Some twenty odd years ago, there came to Gen'l. Harrison's farm, a veteran soldier who had served under him in the last war. He was dissipated, improvident and miserably poor; but knowing the General, came to claim his charity and protection for himself and family. He did not come in vain. Gen'l. Harrison *settled* him in a *log cabin* and assigned him a portion of land, and told him it was his to cultivate and enjoy so long as he lived, rent free. Owing to his habits and former course of life, the soldier made but a poor farmer, and did not obtain a subsistence from the land. The deficiency was supplied by his humane and generous landlord.

Here he resided for 18 years, when his last daughter having married and removed to Cincinnati, he came to the General and represented that his children had all married and left him, and that he was minded to surrender his cabin and land, and go to Cincinnati and live with his daughter.—Gen. Harrison remonstrated against his removal, for the reason that in Cincinnati he would have unrestrained licence to indulge his unfortunate propensity to drink, and would soon destroy himself. The soldier, however, persisted in his determination to go, and the General told him the land could not be resumed so long as he lived; he was therefore at liberty to rent it, and receive the proceeds until his death.

Innumerable acts, similar to the above, attest the generosity, humanity and disinterestedness of General Harrison. They have justly procured for him that noblest appellation, "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

Truly was it said of him, by a foolish enemy that he is the *log cabin* candidate. There is a fellow feeling between him and the men of the log cabins—between him and the honest and patriotic, throughout the country. He is their candidate, and they will elect him.—*Ohio State Journal.*

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*Mr. Moffit.*—This gentleman still remains in Maysville, and his labours continue to be successful. The religious excitement which has prevailed ever since his arrival amongst us, does not in the least abate. More than one hundred and fifty have already been added to the church under his ministry, with a prospect of as many more. The revival has not been confined exclusively to the Methodist Church, but the Baptist and Presbyterians, have also made considerable acquisitions to their respective churches. The new converts are generally of the most respectable and reflecting classes of the community.—*Maysville Eagle.*

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*The last Rumor.*—It is now rumored that the administration have another plan on foot to kill off the injuns. It is said they talk of sending the Sub-Treasury among them.

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### ☞ Democratic Republican Meeting.

THE Democratic Republicans of Mecklenburg County are requested to meet at the Court House on Saturday the 11th of April next, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be run on the Democratic Ticket at the ensuing election for the Legislature; also, to appoint Delegates to meet other Delegates from Lincoln and Cabarrus, to nominate a fit person to be placed on the Democratic Ticket as Elector for this District and to appoint a Delegate to represent this District in the Baltimore Convention which is to be held in May next.

*March 24, 1840.* 3t


### THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

**TAILORING BUSINESS**

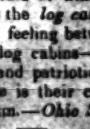
at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

*Sept. 2, 1839.*

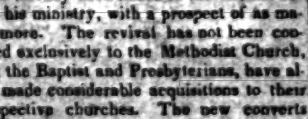
### Drs. Happoldt & Wallace,



HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all their collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

*Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840.* 15tf

### ☞ Removal in Charlotte.



THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his

**Carriage Making Establishment**

upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

*Feb. 4, 1840.* 20tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Sulkey on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

### Fredericktown Rifle Rec'd.

THE subscriber having entertained the impression of the above rank offers them now to the Rifle Covering Community on as reasonable terms as the article can be procured in the North and equally as good—specimens may be seen at the subscriber's Shop in the Mint of Charlotte—As this is the rifle so highly recommended by Gen'l. Jackson, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person subscribing to the Subscriber should immediately provide himself with one and learn to rest aim, thereby taking more than one half to his noise.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

*March 16, 1840.* 25tf

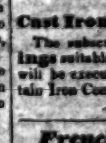
### STOLEN

FROM the subscriber's Shop, on Saturday night, the 7th instant, a large Nave Bastin GRINDSTONE, measuring about 2 feet 2 or 3 inches in diameter and 4½ inches on the face, hung on an iron axle neatly turned, with a crank and screw to the same. The stone had a ridge in the middle making two faces. The subscriber would be thankful for any intelligence.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

*March 16, 1840.* 25tf

### $20 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th instant, at Chesterville, S. C., a negro man named URIUS, aged about 25 or 26 years of age, of ordinary height, yellow complected, stout built, had on when he left, a blue frock cloth coat and a black fur hat, narrow twin and gray colored pants, also he has a fur cap with him. He has a small scar on his right cheek which came from a burn—he has a small piece bit out of the upper part of his left ear. It is very probable he may change his name. The said boy was purchased at Franklin C. H., Va.—he will probably make all efforts to get back. He was apprehended in York District, and on his way to Jail broke away—he stated his name to be Jim, the other part not recollected—he stated he was a blacksmith and served his time in Raleigh, N. C. that he is a freeman and that he was taken up in Franklin co., Va. and his free papers taken from him—he is no doubt aiming for Raleigh or Fayetteville. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and safely lodge him in any Jail so I can get him. Information forwarded to the subscriber at Dickerson's Store, Franklin co., Virginia.

HOPKINS NOWLIN.

*March 14, 1840.* 6t*

### $20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, 7 miles East of Charlotte, a Negro man named NATHAN, about 24 years of age—about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, rather of a Copper cast. I suspect he is lurking about the Rev. Isaac Grier's in Providence, or Mr. Hugh Harris' in York District, S. C.; or Mr. Robt. Grier's, at Mr. Sandi's Store, or the Rev. John G. Witherspoon's in Iredell county. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy. When he left he had his blanket and all his clothing with him—I purchased said boy from the Rev. John G. Witherspoon, Iredell county.

WILLIAMSON WALLACE.

*Feb. 24, 1840.* 22tf

### JOHNSTON IRON,

*EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.*

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckaseege Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

E. & J. M. WILSON.

*Feb. 10, 1840.* 20tf

### King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of **IRON**, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for **Carriage, Wagon Work, &c.**, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

*Dec. 10, 1839.* 12tf

### Cast Iron Gearing, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for Castings suitable for Mining Machinery, &c., which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

### French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrant the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, June 12, 1839.* 43tf

*Refer to*

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 900 acres of land on Mallard Creek, 6 miles north of Charlotte, on terms to suit purchasers.

DAN ALEXANDER.

*Feb. 18, 1840.* 21tf

**3000** LBS. heavy country made BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

N. B. TAYLOR.

*Feb. 10, 1840.* 20tf

### Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, **2 GOLD MINES**, situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGinn, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Capps Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beatties ford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

*Jan. 13, 1840.* 16tf

### COTTON WANTED.

I WISH to purchase **400 or 500 bags of Cotton** during the month of March, (I will not be in the market longer than that time) for which I will pay Notes due, some Cash and some paper that will be due by the 1st of January next. None need apply unless they are disposed to comply with the above terms—if they are disposed to trade on these terms the highest prices will be given.

J. M. MORRISON.

*Feb. 25, 1840.* 22tf

N. B. I also would like to buy a few NEGROES on the same terms as offered for Cotton.

*Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.*

### CHEAPER THAN EVER.

W. W. ELLIS

Is now receiving his Spring Supply of

## Dry Goods,

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Groceries, &c. &c.,

usually purchased in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for CASH, on terms which will connect with the present hard times. He solicits a call from many of his friends as pay Cash, as he does not intend selling on credit.

*Charlotte, March 11, 1840.* 24tf

### NO COMBINATION.

### Queensware, Glass & China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

NO. 79, WATER STREET, NEW-YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now receiving a complete assortment of *Rich China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware and printed and common Queensware*, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the Subscriber will restore the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to Cash, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City, are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, Water St. near Old Slip.

*New York, March 2, 1840.* 12tf

### ☞ Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Crittenden & Trotter*, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm will please make payment, and those having claims will present them to Carter Crittenden, who is authorized to settle the business of the firm.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

*Charlotte, March 6, 1840.* 24tf

### TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a SHOP at his residence 5 miles from Charlotte, on the Mason Ferry Road, and will be thankful for patronage at reduced prices, (as the times are hard.)

A. GRAHAM.

*Mecklenburg co., March 4, 1840.* 23tf

### Competition is the "LIFE" of "TRADE."

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Mecklenburg County and the public in general, that he has again commenced the

**Coach Making Business**

in the town of Charlotte, and is now prepared to execute all ORDERS at his Shop, from the most common to the finest. Having had nine years experience in the business and employed workmen of a superior grade and lumber well SEASONED he feels warranted in saying, that his Work shall be equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country. All he asks is a fair trial, for his Work shall not be excelled in point of cheapness, beauty or durability.

All REPAIRING done in the best style and at the shortest notice.

His SHOP will be found one door North-east of Mr. Sumner's dwelling house.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

*Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840.* 13tf

### Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

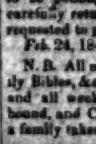
INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in Charlotte, N. C., a few doors south of the Mint. Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

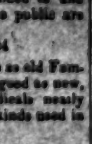
Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

*Feb. 24, 1840.* 24

N. B. All old religious books, such as old Family Bibles, &c. rebound and made as good as new, and all weekly and monthly periodicals neatly bound, and Country Produce of all kinds taken in payment.

### CATAWBA RIVER LANDS For Sale.





THE House Plantation, belonging to the estate of James Latta, dec'd. containing **390** acres, of good quality, bordering on the river for a mile, with a Dwelling House of large size and in good order, with other out-buildings much better than usual. And the Moore Plantation of **100** acres, of fine land, lying very convenient, a very large proportion of which is best Meadow Land, will be sold together.

—ALSO—

**320** acres, known as the Dunn and Prim places, well situated, and with fine meadow ground.—This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers.

For terms apply to the subscriber, who will show the lands.

RUFUS REID, *Executor.*

*Nov. 29, 1839.* 11tf

### SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber has just received an additional supply of PIANOS, of very superior qualities, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is as full and complete as any in North Carolina; and he hesitates not to say, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country.

Amongst the collection are

**2 splendid Rosewood Pianos,**
**1 zebra wood, (striped,)**
AND
**5 Mahogany.**

These instruments have each two pedals, a loud and a soft, or *Harp* pedal.

Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jacobson, Principal of the Salem Female Boarding School, or Gen. Davidson and John R. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county.

JOSHUA BONER.

*Salem, N. C., Dec. 31, 1839.* 9tf

☞ The Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot will insert five times and send account. J. B.



### MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These who have perused the following cases noted, will observe that in almost every instance the fact, that an inconvenience of some sort attends the taking of these medicines, is not the case; but that the patient perceives feeling, in addition, is universally left in the enjoyment of that or state of health they were experiencing previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of severe suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in four or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is necessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of the climate.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver, and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive powers, and finally, create the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are peculiarly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preserving disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or troubled by the prime calamity of impaired mental energy, the pitiations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the accompanying symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or debilitated, either in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old Coughs and Consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and weakness of the limbs will are long past the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and healthful, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of anxieties, anxieties, and tremblings which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every grudge of health.

For weakness, deficiency, of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a most certain and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and reduced in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, aet'r. 34 years of age—was afflicted 19 years with scrofula in the head—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Jean Dunbar, Aberdeen, Ohio—the sensation five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adam Amos—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and one bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attended by her husband Gushel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—sounds the same.

Case of Susan Goodenow, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Mr. Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Tweed, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed *Strictly*.

Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Liver—after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Frost, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires.—As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, as there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or sinking of the hands and limbs, shortness of breath, shortness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, fastidiousness, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above Medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the Medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicines for sale.

French, German and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

*Agents.*—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. HOLTON,
*Charlotte, N. C.*

### Wrapping Paper.

Just received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

### WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.